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President KIM IL SUNG Urges Preparations for New Plan

At Enlarged Plenum of WPK N. Hamgyong Prov. Committee

PYONGYANG, Apr. 11 (KCNA)—An enlarged plenary meeting of the North Hamgyong Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea was held between April 3 and 5 under the guidance of the great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung.

For nearly half a month before the plenary meeting, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung personally inspected blast furnace No. 3, the hot rolling branch factory and the Kangdok raw material ground of the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Complex, the Chongjin Chemical Fibre Mill, the west and east ports of Chongjin, the Chongjin Shipyard and other major industrial establishments and cultural institutions in the province and convened a consultative meeting of workers concerned of the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Complex, and consultative meetings of workers in such domains as the chemical industry and agriculture to acquaint himself comprehensively and deeply with the Party work and work in all domains of the national economy in the province, gave concrete guidance one by one and looked after with a warm fatherly care the life of the people in the province.

Guiding the consultative meetings after the inspection of the major industrial establishments in the province, the great leader expressed great satisfaction especially with the fact that the workers, technicians and office workers of the Chongjin Chemical Fibre Mill have completely done away with harmful labour and neatly built up the mill in a hygienic and cultural way through a vigorous struggle for implementing our Party's line of the technical revolution with emphasis on three major fields and extended thanks to the entire employees of the mill, and spoke highly of the fact that the west and east ports of Chongjin have been built in a brief period into splendid ports with efficient loading and unloading equipment, storehouses and modern facilities.

The great leader visited the Chongjin Shipyard and saw that the shipyard has been built up well on modern lines and many ships including the large cargo ship "Wangjaesan" are on the stocks and praised the workers there, saying that they have built ships excellently in quality and gave detailed instructions on the plan and orientation to be followed by the shipyard in the future.

The great leader also praised the Party organizations and workers in the domain of rural economy in the province for having done farming well last year in accordance with the requirements of the Juche-based farming method upholding the agricultural policy of our Party and overcoming all the unfavourable natural and climatic conditions. He extended thanks to the entire agricultural working people in the province.

Having acquainted himself comprehensively and deeply with the Party work and work in all domains of the national economy in the province, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung convened an enlarged plenary meeting of the Provincial Party Committee and brightly illumined again the road to be followed by the province.

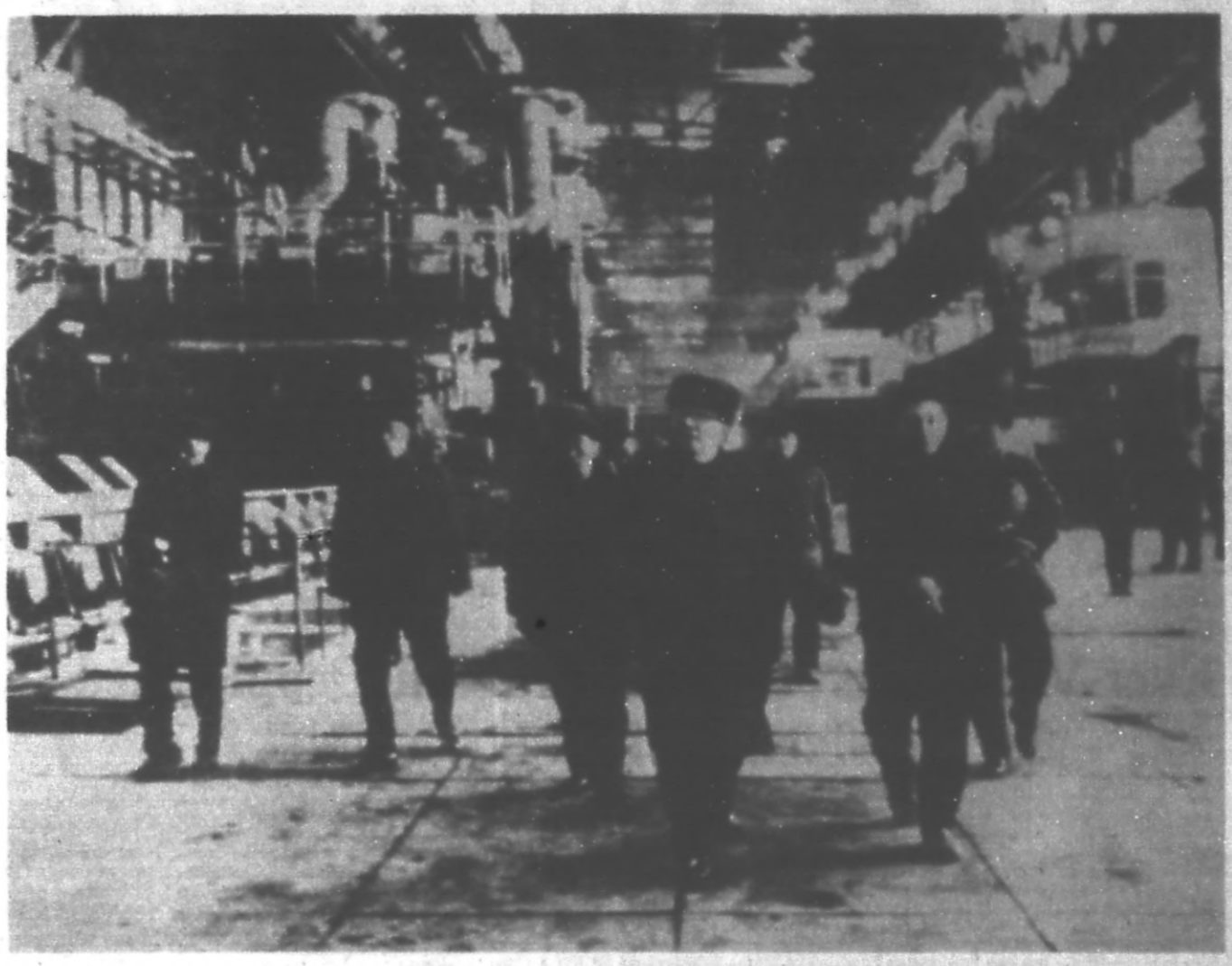
The enlarged plenary meeting of the Provincial Party Committee was attended by Comrade Hyon Mu Gwang, Comrade Yon Hyong Muk, Comrade Li Jong Ok and Comrade Kim Hwan and Comrade Kim Chi Gu, Chief Secretary of the North Hamgyong Provincial Party Committee.

Also present at the meeting were the members and alternate members of the Provincial Party Committee and the members of the Provincial Party Auditing Commission.

Functionaries concerned of the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Complex and functionaries of Party, administrative and economic bodies in the province attended the plenary meeting as observers.

When the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung appeared in the meeting hall, the entire attendants warmly welcomed the fatherly leader with the stormy cheers of "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" and a thunderous applause.

The hearts of the entire attendants raising warm cheers to the fatherly leader are filled with boundless reverence for the great leader who visited North Hamgyong Province far away from the capital many a time, though he was busy with overall work of the state shouldering upon himself all the heavy burdens of our revolution, concretely indicated the road to be followed by the province and looked after the life of the people of the province with a deep care, always leading them along the highway of victory and glory, and with the firm determination to justify the deep political trust and solicitude of the great leader with loyalty.



President Kim Il Sung inspected the hot rolling branch factory in the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Complex. (KCNA Radiophoto)

An important matter discussed at the enlarged plenary meeting was the question of normalizing production at the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Complex and bringing about a new upsurge in all fields of the national economy in the province.

Relevant reports were submitted and many comrades made speeches.

At the plenary meeting the great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung made an important concluding speech which serves as a programmatic guiding compass in effecting a new change in the Party work, attaining the steel target of the Six-Year Plan with flying colours, making full preparation for launching into the fulfilment of a new perspective plan and radically improving the lives of the people in the province.

Saying that success or failure in all work depends, first of all, on whether the Party committees at all levels play well the role of master as the supreme guiding organ at the respective units or not, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung earnestly taught that the Party committees at all levels should be firmly built up with workers thoroughly armed with the Juche idea of our Party and boundlessly loyal to the Party and the revolution and the Party work be deepened and developed further in conformity with the demand of the development of the reality.

The great leader said that socialist economic construction should be accelerated to the maximum with our own efforts, our own technique and our own materials by making the functionaries and working people give full play to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

The great leader taught that the Party guidance of the administrative and economic work should be strengthened.

At the plenary meeting the great leader put special stress on improving the work method and work style of the Party.

To steadily raise steel output is very important in more vigorously accelerating socialist construction and increasing the economic power of the country, the great leader said. He stressed that the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Complex holds an important position in the development of the metal industry of our country.

The great leader said that with their heroic endeavours the builders mobilized in the expansion project of the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Complex and the workers of the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Works have excellently constructed a large blast furnace, continuous sintering furnace and coke oven and nearly completed the construction of the hot rolling branch factory. The great leader taught that all efforts should be concentrated on normalizing production on a high level by efficiently operating the new modern equipment built by the state with huge funds, labour and materials, along with the existing metallurgical establishments.

The great leader put forward concrete production targets of pig iron, steel and rolled steel to be attained by the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Complex at different stages to successfully scale the height of 12 million tons of steel in the future.

The great leader taught that in order to normalize the iron and steel production on a high level at the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Complex iron ore production should be radically increased above all by thoroughly implementing the Party's consistent policy of giving precedence to the extractive industries.

Saying that the Musan Mine proud of its thousands of millions of tons of deposits is a very promising iron ore production centre, the great leader indicated concrete ways for decisively pushing ore production ahead of iron and steel production which is growing by leaps and bounds.

At the plenary meeting the great leader stressed that transport should be properly kept abreast with the sharply increasing ore production at the Musan Mine and put forward concrete tasks for it.

The great leader also stressed at the plenary meeting that pig iron production should be normalized on a high plane for further increasing steel production at the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Complex and taught that the production capacity of the existing furnaces and newly built large blast furnace be maximized.

The great leader taught that the operation of the newly built modern continuous sintering furnace should be normalized at an early date, the production of rolled steel be normalized as early as possible and the ground project of the cold rolling system be accelerated.

At the plenary meeting the great leader clarified the immediate tasks in different branches of the national economy and brightly indicated the ways for their fulfilment.

The great leader said that the construction of the Soduso Power Station now under way should be completed quickly to produce more electricity, coal production be boosted and all the equipment of the Komusan Cement Factory be operated at full capacity to turn out more cement and referred to the task arising in the domain of the chemical industry in the province.

At the plenary meeting the great leader said that it was one of the important tasks of the Party committees at various levels to take care of the life of the workers of the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Works and the Musan Mine as their number has sharply increased. The great leader earnestly taught that the functionaries of the Party organizations and the administrative and economic bodies should direct the first and foremost attention to the people's lives and solve with a sense of responsibility the questions arising in their living.

The great leader said that many-roomed dwelling houses should be built so that the workers of the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Works engaged in heavy labour may have sufficient rest after a day's work. He personally chose the site of new residential quarters and gave minute instructions on creating green belts on the streets to make the workers live, breathing fresh air.

The fatherly leader, getting himself concretely acquainted with the welfare service for the workers of the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Works and the Musan Mine, gave minute instructions on supplying them with vegetables, fish, meat and eggs in sufficiency.

Prior to the provincial Party plenary meeting, the great leader held a consultative meeting of agricultural workers and gave programmatic teachings for the development of the rural economy in the province.

The great leader said that North Hamgyong Province has still big reserves in grain production and stressed that it should not be content even in the least with the successes already made but positively strive to register greater successes in the future.

Noting that maize is the major crop in North Hamgyong Province, the great leader taught that big efforts should be directed first of all to maize farming to increase grain production.

The great leader pointed out that North Hamgyong Province has also big reserves in rice production and taught that continued efforts should be directed to rice farming.

The great leader taught that North Hamgyong Province should further increase per chongbo (one chongbo approximately one hectare) yields of bean, potato, tobacco and vegetables by cultivating them well.

At the consultative meeting the great leader put emphasis on properly organizing the work of labour assistance to the countryside this year and fully preparing small farm implements.

The programmatic teachings given by the great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung at the enlarged plenary meeting of the North Hamgyong Provincial Party Committee constitute a guiding compass to be firmly adhered to by our Party and our people and will powerfully inspire to a new victory our Party members and working people who have turned out in "the Movement for Winning the Red Flag of the Three Revolutions" under the motto "Let Us Meet the Requirements of Juche in Ideology, Technique and Culture!"

The enlarged plenary meeting took a series of organisational measures for normalizing the production at the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Complex and adopted relevant decisions.

Central Meet of Koreans Here to Fete 64th Birthday of President KIM IL SUNG Held

A central meeting of Koreans here was held on April 15 at the Korean Cultural Centre in Tokyo to celebrate the 64th birthday of President Kim Il Sung, the great leader.

Placed with due respect on the platform was a portrait of the respected and beloved leader, who is the author of the immortal Juche idea, genius of revolution and construction and the fatherly leader.

At the meeting, Chairman Han Duk Su, the CSC of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) was accompanied by its vice-Chairmen Li Jin Gyu, Hong Bong Su and Pak Jae Ro and the responsible functionaries of the organizations and enterprises under its wing.

The hall was filled to capacity with over 4,500 participants who were resolved to remain loyal forever to the great leader.

The meeting opened with a powerful chorus of the "Song of General Kim Il Sung."

Young men and women laid a flower basket in front of the portrait of President Kim Il Sung as the hall shook with cheers of "Long live the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung." The flower basket carried with it the boundless loyalty to him of Chongryun functionaries and Korean compatriots.

The meeting reverently adopted a letter to him, a letter carrying with it the same sentiments.

Together with a fanfare, young pioneers entered the meeting place with flags of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and flowers in their hands. They warmly celebrated the 64th birthday and were firmly resolved to be excellent sons and daughters.

Chairman Han Duk Su, Deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK, made a speech before the packed audience.

He stated that the birthday of the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung is a significant day for the Korean people, who have the great leader for the first time. It is a glorious day that the sun of Juche illumines the new era of revolution.

He went on:

The revolutionaries and progressive people all over the world are warmly congratulating President Kim Il Sung on his birthday and waging more vigorous struggles, upholding the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

He was born into a patriotic and revolutionary family and has been devoting himself to the struggle for the freedom and liberty of the people for half a century up to this date, since he started revolutionary struggle in his early days.

He led the 15-year heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle, raising high the banner of the Juche idea. He finally defeated the Japanese imperialists, tiding over all trials and difficulties, to restore the fatherland.

President Kim Il Sung led the Korean people to smash the U.S. imperialists, who boasted of being "the mightiest," and their stooges, and made them suffer an ignominous defeat.

He encouraged the people to bring about new upsurges and innovations, foiling subversive maneuvers of the enemies, and thus kindling great revolutionary upsurges and the Chollima movement.

He established in the fatherland the most advanced socialist state without exploitation and poverty, and completed in 14 years the difficult task of industrialization, the carrying out of which took a few hundred years in capitalist countries. In this way, he effected a world-stunning miracle of converting the DPRK into a powerful socialist industrial state.

This clearly shows that President Kim Il Sung is an outstanding strategist and the great leader of our revolutionary era and that the DPRK stands in the van of the world revolution under his guidance.

President Kim Il Sung fathered the immortal Juche idea in his early days of revolutionary activities and put it into practice creditably in conducting the difficult and complicated revolutionary struggles.

Today the DPRK is called "the fatherland of Juche" and "a model socialist country." The Korean people stand in the van of the struggle of the world's people. This is ascribed to the wise leadership of President Kim Il Sung.

President Kim Il Sung defeated the brigandish Japanese imperialists and founded the DPRK, a true government for the people, in the liberated land. In this way, he freed Koreans here, once stateless people, and enabled them to be full-fledged overseas nationals of a sovereign and independent country.

Saying that he gave warm solicitude to Chongryun workers and Koreans here, Chairman Han Duk Su went on:

Unthinkable apart from President Kim Il Sung's warm care are the powerful Chongryun organizations today, the dignity and honour of Koreans here and their happiness in future as well as the prosperity of the socialist fatherland.

As a matter of fact, President Kim Il Sung rehabilitated the destroyed country and gave pride to Koreans here. He is the symbol of victory and glory and the benevolent father of Koreans here.

Koreans here must make efforts to promote national reunification, and thus prove worthy of President Kim Il Sung's trust.

Korean nationals in Japan protect the Chongryun from subversive machinations by the enemies here and abroad and smash nation-splitting plots and vicious "visit-to-south Korea" campaigns by "KCIA" agents.

They must win more supporters for Korea's reunification by consolidating international solidarity with the progressive people of the world including the Japanese people.

In conclusion, Chairman Han Duk Su wished President Kim Il Sung long life in good health.

Chairman Han Duk Su's speech made all the participants resolve all the more to hold in high esteem President Kim Il Sung, the greatest leader in Korea's 5,000-year history, and completely to carry out tasks set by him for national reunification.

The meeting closed with a resonant chorus of "We Wish the Leader Long Life in Good Health."

After the meeting, the participants enjoyed a performance by the "Kumgang-san Opera Troupe" personally organized by President Kim Il Sung.

On the same day, Chairman Han Duk Su gave a reception at the Imperial Hotel in commemoration of the 64th birthday of President Kim Il Sung.

Present were vice-Chairmen Li Jin Gyu and Hong Bong Su and leading functionaries of the organizations and enterprises affiliated with the Chongryun among over 1,000 guests—ambassador, charge d'affaires and members of the diplomatic corps of 40 countries including China and Soviet Union, and noted Japanese personages.

President KIM IL SUNG

Sends Educational Aid Fund To Koreans Here

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung sent a big sum of educational aid fund and stipends again recently for the development of the democratic, national education of Korean citizens in Japan.

The great leader authorized the Korean Committee for Aiding Overseas Compatriots to send the educational aid fund and stipends to the Central Educational Association of Koreans in Japan.

At the proposal of the Korean Committee for Aiding Overseas Compatriots the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea remitted 700 million yen of educational aid fund and stipends in Japanese currency to the Central Educational Association of Koreans in Japan.

The amount of the educational aid fund and stipends which the great leader has sent in 62 installments since 1957 for the development of the national education work of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan totals 21,341,605,533 yen in Japanese currency.

A reception was held at the Imperial Hotel in Tokyo in commemoration of the 64th birthday of President Kim Il Sung.

Benign Father of People

The great leader President Kim Il Sung, who has carried the joy of eternal life into the hearts of all and brought boundless happiness to them, is possessed of lofty communist moral qualities. He is quite kind-hearted, broad-minded, modest and simple.

People express deepest reverence and love for the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung, the great paragon of leaders of people, calling him benign father of people.

The great leader was born into a poor peasant family in Mangyongdae and fully experienced the misfortunes and sufferings of the oppressed and maltreated people in his early years. He always finds himself among the toiling people and shares his lot, joys and sorrows, with them.

The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Why are we working so hard? Our goal is to give the people abundance, to make our country wealthy and powerful and to build socialism and communism so that everyone will be well off."

The great leader has devoted the long period of his revolutionary activities, covering half a century from the start of revolutionary struggle in his early years up to now, entirely to the sacred cause for the freedom and happiness of the people, gathered them under his warm wings and extended them warmer favours than the sun.

National Resurrection

The most precious and valuable love and solicitude for people in the world is to give them eternal political life and kindly lead and look after them to glorify it for ever.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung is the benign teacher of people who has given the masses of the people the political life more precious than physical life and trained them to be true masters of their destiny.

Before liberation the Korean people suffered all manner of humiliation and insult and led a miserable life as a stateless nation who had no political life but physical life, because they were robbed of their country and state power.

It was the cherished desire of the Korean people to liberate their country, become true masters of their country and hew out their destinies for themselves.

Their cherished desire and aspiration was fully met by the great leader President Kim Il Sung by restoring the country through organizing the glorious 15 year-long anti-Japanese armed struggle and leading it to victory and by establishing a genuine power of the people on the liberated homeland.

Under the wise guidance of the great leader broad masses of once oppressed and maltreated workers and peasants and other toiling people now discuss state affairs and manage and run the country splendidly as masters of power, as masters of the means of production.

Functionaries of state and economic organs, noted scientists, artists and other men of culture and all other people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, attained political awakening and learned the truth of revolution for the first time under the careful guidance of the great leader and became masters of the state and masters of the revolution under his warm care.

As all things come to life and bear beautiful flowers thanks to the sun, so the Korean people could greet the spring of national resurrection, become masters of their destinies and give full play to their talents and abilities thanks to the fatherly love of the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

Happiest Life

The great leader President Kim Il Sung is the benign father of people, who has provided them with the happiest life in the world.

He has been working for the sake of the people for life; he has put all his energies into the work to enable his people, who had long suffered exploitation and oppression under the yoke of feudalism and capitalism, to live the happiest life in the world.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung praises members of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea for their feats in labour.

When working out a policy or line, or planning to build a factory or a dwelling house, his primary thought goes to people, to bettering their living conditions.

The fatherly leader has travelled millions or ten millions of *ri* for on-the-spot guidance to look after the life of the people. Stories about his love for the people are too many to tell for ages. They are an eternal epic of love.

There is not an inhabited place in the country, from nameless mountain hamlet at the northern tip to a village near the Military Demarcation Line, lying within a calling distance of south Korea, which the fatherly leader's hand of warm love does not reach. There are no people, from the aged to baby, who have not enjoyed his great favours.

When the great leader visits factories, he warmly grasps the greasy hands of workers and discusses state affairs, big and small, with them; when he calls at farm villages, he sits face to face with peasants on the straw mat and teaches them farming in detail.

Thanks to the on-the-spot guidance of the fatherly leader world-startling modern factories have mushroomed like a forest and coop farms reap bumper harvest every year.

Though busy with on the-spot guidance, the great leader always calls at houses of workers, peasants and other toiling people first and carefully looks after their life with fatherly affection.

He feels most happy when he finds himself among people and does not stand on ceremony.

When he visits working people's houses, he asks if children study well and sees himself how much rice is kept in rice bin and what kinds of grain they eat.

At the dormitories of workers and university or college students he tastes himself even soup and things to eat with rice and cares to make them good food.

The fatherly leader looks after every aspect of people's life with loving care. He strives to feed more, better things to people like a father who wants to feed two things to his children when they eat one and five things when three.

Under such profound fatherly care of the great leader, today the Korean people live a cultured, bountiful life to their heart's content, full of hope and joy, free from worries about food, clothing and housing, about education of their children and medical treatment, in the world's first tax-free country.

That is why people say that the fatherly leader's great love and solicitude is loftier than mountains and deeper than the ocean.

Revolutionary Comradeship

The great leader President Kim Il Sung is the benign father of people, who has strong revolutionary comradeship and high sense of revolutionary obligation and is boundlessly humane.

Just as he valued the exploits of and warmly loved, the revolutionary soldiers who fell in the struggle for the country's freedom and liberation, he takes good care of their bereaved families.

During his busy on-the-spot guidance, one day the fatherly leader met mother of his revolutionary soldier whom he had long been looking for.

He was very glad to see her. He warmly clasped her hands, and shed tears, thinking of his soldier who had died in the anti-Japanese armed struggle and earnestly told her to come to him and live together, saying that he would look after her like his real mother.

The fatherly leader, who has high sense of revolutionary obligation and is humane, warmly looked after bereaved children of those people who were sacrificed during the Fatherland Liberation War (1950-1953), saying that he was their father and raised all orphans to be pillars of the country under his deep care.

The great leader does not forget even a moment the compatriots in the south groaning under the tyranny of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique but always extends the warm hand of fatherly love and relief to them. And he shows fatherly affection for even the Koreans in Japan and all other overseas compatriots who had left their country with the sorrow of a stateless people in the past and live in hunger with no rights whatsoever, suffering all manner of humiliation and insult, in alien lands.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung, who is boundlessly respected and loved by all people and brings eternal joy and happiness to them, is the leader of the people and the unboundedly humane and benign father of the people.

The Korean people are a really happy and blessed people, because they have the fatherly leader President Kim Il Sung as the sun of the nation and live and work under his profound loving care.

The Korean people hold dear the honour and happiness of today and are full of a firm resolution to be single-heartedly loyal to the fatherly leader President Kim Il Sung. And they sincerely wish him a long life in good health.

Ever-Victorious Will Be Korean People Led by President KIM IL SUNG

——Rodong Sinmun Editorial——

On April 15, the 64th birthday of great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the papers come out with special write-ups composed of many items and photographs showing the infinitely happy life of our people under the wise leadership and deep care of the great leader and amid his benevolent love.

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea) runs an editorial headlined "Ever-Victorious Will Be Our People Who Are Vigorously Advancing with One Mind and One Purpose, Holding the Great Leader in High Esteem."

All other papers reprint this editorial.

Follows an abridged text of the editorial of Rodong Sinmun:

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Our people are living today in an era of greatest national prosperity and grandeur ever known in our long history and enjoying unbounded happiness and glory, holding the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in high esteem and following the guidance of the glorious Party.

Herald of Juche Era

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is a great thinker and theoretician who founded the guiding idea of the revolution of our era, a great revolutionary practician who has worked countless legendary miracles, a matchless iron-willed brilliant commander who is ever-victorious, and the tender-hearted father of the people who shows warm love for the people of the whole country, embracing them in his broad bosom.

The greater the happiness enjoyed by our people, the firmer the resolution of our Party members and working people to attend the great leader for ever, holding him in high esteem, and remain single-heartedly loyal to him. They recollect with a warm heart the immeasurable endeavours, immortal feats and great kindness of the great leader who has been devoting his whole life only to the fatherland and people and to the revolution.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is a great thinker and theoretician who founded the immortal Juche idea and opened in this land a grand new era in history, the Juche era, in which the popular masses shape their destiny by their own efforts, being its master.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"We are guided by the Juche idea which was created amid the flames of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and whose correctness and vitality have been tested through practical revolutionary struggle, and herein lie the source of our ever-victorious Party's might and the firm guarantee for the victory of socialist and communist cause in our country."

At a time when our people were seeking a way of struggle, wriggling to free themselves from the imperialist chains, the great leader expounded the great truth that man is the master of everything and the most powerful being who decides everything and that the popular masses must struggle in reliance upon their own strength, believing in it, thus brilliantly solving the urgent task of the times.

The founding of the great Juche idea was, indeed, the emergence of a new guiding idea of revolution brightly lighting the road of struggle like a torchlight in darkness and a solemn historical declaration announcing the birth of a new era, the great Juche era, in which the popular masses transform the world as the master.

The Juche idea, the great revolutionary idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung, has been developed and enriched and had its truth tested in the tempest of the revolutionary struggle covering half a century and it has already been embodied in our reality to throw its bright rays.

The glorious and brilliant half a century long history of the revolutionary struggle of the great leader is a history of the proud victory of the Juche idea in which the great leader founded the immortal Juche idea and, under its banner, has wisely led the struggle for sovereignty, independence and socialist construction, opening up a flowery age of great national prosperity.

In the long years ever since he started the revolutionary cause of Juche, the great leader has victoriously led the struggle for regaining the sovereignty of the nation, making the popular masses the true master of society and providing them an independent and creative life, under the uplifted revolutionary banner of the Juche idea, thereby performing immortal feats on the road of achieving national liberation, class liberation and human liberation.

It is, indeed, immortal historic feats that will shine for tens of thousands of years that the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung founded the great guiding idea representing our era and future society and has embodied it, building a tall shining pyramid of Juche.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is a great revolutionary practician who embroidered an heroic epic of countless miracles and victories that will shine forever in the annals of the fatherland on the half a century long road of revolution crowded with tests, which is without parallel in arduousness.

The great leader has brilliantly carried out most difficult and complex historical tasks: He fought two formidable imperialist enemies, fought opportunism of all hues, opened the way through thorny bushes of fresh and acute social revolutions of two stages and converted the country, once backward and devastated, into a strong socialist industrial state.

Our people have been able to win one victory after another through a straight short cut, not going astray or making a detour even in the raging waves, as there were for them many unique, brilliant lines and policies and fighting slogans ranging from the line of the armed struggle that paved the victorious way for the Korean revolution to the policies of the agrarian revolution and agricultural cooperativisation, the line of socialist industrialisation and the line of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural.

The superb and rare leading ability of the great leader who turns an adversity into a favourable condition by boldly meeting the difficulties always made a breach for a victory on the road of the arduous and rigorous Korean revolution.

The unique leading method of the great leader giving fullest scope to the inexhaustible strength and creative wisdom of the popular masses—herein lies another secret of the consecutive victories of our people.

It is, indeed, because the great leader possessed of extraordinary wisdom and outstanding art of leadership leads the Korean revolution in the van that it was yesterday and is today shining with victory and glory and has a future of eternal prosperity before it.

Steel-Strong Unity

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is a great guide of the revolution who has united steel-strong our Party and entire people in thinking and purpose and built the whole society into invincible revolutionary ranks, a great revolutionary family and thus achieved the great unity and cohesion of them.

What occupies a most shining and important place in the great leader's guidance of our revolution is that he has brilliantly accomplished the unity and cohesion of the revolutionary ranks, and herein lies an immortal feat performed by the great leader.

The unity and cohesion of our revolutionary ranks is a unity and cohesion in thinking and purpose based on one idea, the Juche idea of the great leader, a unity and cohesion of kinship based on the warm love of the great leader for our people and our people's intense loyalty to the great leader and a most solid, vital and indestructible unity and cohesion that has been tested through stern trials of history.

We owe this unity and cohesion only to the great leader, the great revolutionary ideas of the respected and beloved leader and his wise leadership and noble virtues.

The incomparably strong and unshakable great unity and cohesion stems from the unbreakable blood ties, in which the great leader devotes everything to the people and the people to the struggle for the sake of the great leader.

The unity and cohesion of our people is gaining in depth on a new, higher plane through the worthwhile struggle for realizing the programme of dyeing the whole society in the Juche idea and our revolutionary ranks have been further consolidated into ranks of eternal loyalty for carrying the revolutionary cause of Juche to accomplishment and a pure crystalline of unity in thinking and purpose.

The great leader is the sun of the nation who devotes all his energies to establishing national sovereignty throughout the country and reunifying the divided country.

The great leader clearly laid down the policy of independent national reunification, the policy for achieving the reunification of the country by the efforts of the Korean people themselves without any interference of outside forces, advanced many fair and reasonable proposals for carrying it into practice and has wisely led the struggle for frustrating the "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and their new war provocation manoeuvres.

The great leader brightly illumined the road for the compatriots in Japan and all other overseas compatriots to follow and has shown profound love and solicitude for them, thereby opening a new brilliant history in the overseas compatriots movement.

For his undying historic services for the development of our revolution and the world revolution the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung now enjoys boundless respect and trust from the world's revolutionary people.

Thanks to the energetic external activities conducted by the great leader in person and the independent foreign policy of our Party the international authority and influence of our Republic are mounting higher than ever before and our people have numerous friends and supporters and sympathizers for our revolution everywhere in the world.

Through the course of their half a century long revolutionary struggle covered along the one road of victory and glory under the leadership of the great leader our people came to have the unshakable faith that the infinite honour and happiness of our fatherland lie in holding the great leader in high esteem and there is nothing impossible for them and they are ever-victorious as long as they advance under the guidance of the great leader.

Our people, eternally holding the great leader in high esteem and following the glorious Party, will invariably fight with fortitude on the one road of loyalty and make the glorious era of Juche opened by the great leader shine most brilliantly.

Sure to win is the cause of our people who, united rock-firm with one mind and one purpose around Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the revolution, are carrying on their strenuous struggle for the complete victory of socialism, the independent reunification of the country and the completion of the revolutionary cause of Juche.

(KCNA)

(Subtitles are ours....Ed.)

Philosophical Basis of Juche Idea (2)

(Continued from No. 787 issue)

Man Ideological Powerful Being

The philosophical foundation of the Juche idea is also in the decisive role of man's ideology in remaking nature and society.

President Kim Il Sung said:

"All activities of people are determined by their ideology."

Ideology has no physical properties inherent in material and permits no cognizance by sensibility. By its virtue man penetrates the heart of the outer world, discover its governing laws and utilize them for its purposeful remaking.

Purposefulness

Man's activities become purposeful as guided by ideology. This purposefulness is one of the most distinct characteristics of man, while instinctive reaction to the surroundings is the key quality of the animal.

With the help of ideology, man, before he goes into action, weighs his purpose and direction and calculates their consequences. Such reasoning has two immediate impacts on man's conduct: one is that man makes conscious efforts and the other that he employs the laws of nature and society in his interests.

Purposeful activities mean to try to prevent the harmful effects of the objective laws, predict obstacles to his strivings for remodelling nature and society and avoid or tide over them.

The extent of purposefulness—the capabilities of clearly defining the objective and course of human activities and, in particular, of correctly forecasting their outcome—depends on the development of scientific knowledge and more specifically on the character of any given society.

In times when men lacked a full knowledge of the laws of nature, they had to pay deep attention to the immediate results of their activities, unable to assess long-range implications. In many cases, they were confronted with disastrous consequences never anticipated in controlling the power of nature.

In a capitalist society characterized by the private ownership of means of production, production proceeds in an anarchic manner, baffling any planned activity. Therefore, it is hardly possible to take proper measures to prevent them even when the disastrous outcome is supposed to be inevitable.

Economic depression is a case in point, highly illustrative of how capitalism limits the purposeful activities of men.

In contrast, in a socialist society men can expect to prove their worth as its equal and true members and give full scope to their purposeful activities. There men's ideology plays the decisive role as much as possible.

Creativeness

Ideology leads to creative approaches to the question of remaking nature and society. In order to reform the object, it is necessary to know its properties, distinguish the main from the others and the inevitable from the casual and find a logical sequence. Only by scientific understanding men are able to bring about desired results.

Creativeness is confined to those with abstract reasoning power, being a result of labor in social development. In the course of laboring for reform of nature men have steadily and deeply penetrated the quintessence of nature and fostered a creative capacity for transmuting the object with the cognition of its objective laws so as to meet their needs.

Their creative capacity is by nature social and their reasoning is essentially different from the animal's psychological activities described as biological. This quality helps men adapt themselves safely to the fast-changing circumstances, harness the huge power of nature to produce necessary goods for their life.

Ideology also gives men the will power to supervise their conduct according to their reason. In this respect men are distinguished from the instinctive animals. For that reason, men are able to become lords of nature to which they belong.

Guided by a clear-cut goal and convinced of the validity of their work, men show a strong will power in surmounting the difficulties and give full play to their valor, perseverence and decision in attaining the target.

President Kim Il Sung said:

"If you have a strong will, you can overcome any difficulties you may come across. Having strong or weak will depends on how completely one has established the revolutionary world outlook."

A world outlook and will are twin. A strong will needs a revolutionary world view. A thorough world view is the ideological foundation of a strong revolutionary will. Men must have a strong will in order to establish a revolutionary world outlook.

As discussed above, ideology gives rise to purposefulness, creativeness and will power to men's practical activities, a potent proof to the fact that all the activities of people are determined by their ideology which is decisive in remaking nature and society.

Class Character

The role of ideology in practical human activities differs with the class whose interests it represents and depends on what historic task it tackles with. The antiquated idea representing the reactionary classes tends to curb the development of the society and exerts a negative effect on history.

A progressive revolutionary ideology that speaks for the advanced classes and reflects the mature needs of social development, however, guarantees success in the efforts of men to remake nature and society as their scientific guideline. It greatly develops the society.

A revolutionary ideology, when adopted by the masses of people, produces a tremendous physical power and performs a duly decisive role in revolution and construction. Under socialism ideology is granted necessary space for valid role.

As demonstrated in revolutionary struggle and construction work, the masses of people, only equipped with a revolutionary thought, can afford to understand what they are, their vital rights and their historic mission and proceed to a conscious struggle from a spontaneous one.

A revolutionary thought is a source of scientific knowledge, correct strategy and tactics needed by the masses for a successful revolution and construction. It gives them a high degree of consciousness and voluntary qualities, instills into them an unmistakable prospect and confidence in ultimate victory.

President Kim Il Sung said:

"If a man is ideologically backward and morally degenerated despite his sound body, he cannot but be regarded as utterly useless and mentally disabled in our society."

A sound ideology is the most important hallmark of a social being. By arming themselves with a revolutionary idea, men can participate in all social activities as masters and work harder for revolution and construction.

The worth of a man is to be measured by his ideology, not by money or wealth he possesses. For a man as a social being, socio-political life is more valuable than physical life. If he is forsaken by society and deprived of political life, though he is alive, he is virtually dead as a social being. That is why the revolutionary deem it far more honorable to die while fighting for freedom and independence than to keep themselves alive in slavery to others.

A major corollary is that approaches to the ideological revolution vitally affect the building of socialism and communism as a whole. A weakened ideological revolution results in increased exposure to bourgeois ideological influence and subsequent paralysis of the revolutionary ideology of the working masses, with the already won revolutionary gains being endangered. So, the ideological revolution must receive top priority in carrying the revolutionary cause to success.

(To be continued)

News in Brief

* Salem Rubaya Ali, Chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, on April 3 met Kim Ung, Ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the PDRY.

* The mass gymnastic display "Advancing Senegal" was performed at the Dakar Stadium on April 3 on the occasion of the 16th anniversary of the independence of Senegal.

* U Ne Win, President of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, now spending his holidays in Zurich, Switzerland, met on April 5 Ho Dam, vice-Premier and Foreign Minister of the DPRK, who arrived there from a visit to Burma.

* A Belgian delegation for solidarity with the Korean people flew into Pyongyang on April 6 at the invitation of the Korean Committee for Solidarity with the World People.

* Erik Korner, Charge d'Affaires ad Interim of the Kingdom of Sweden in Pyongyang, on April 6 arranged a banquet at the embassy on the occasion of the third anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the DPRK and the Kingdom of Sweden.

* Josip Broz Tito, President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, met Comrade Ho Dam, vice-Premier of the Administration Council and Foreign Minister, who was heading a government delegation of the DPRK on a visit to Yugoslavia, on April 6 at Burioni.

* A delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea headed by Kim Dong Guk, Director of the Kumsong Youth Publishing House and Member of the Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the LSWYK, left Pyongyang on April 7 by plane to attend the Second Congress of the Syrian Revolutionary Youth League.

* Comrade Kim Il met on April 8 Soviet technicians participating in the expansion project of the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Complex.

* A press conference was held at the Czechoslovak Embassy in Pyongyang on April 8 on the occasion of the 15th Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party.

* A civil aviation delegation of the People's Republic of China headed by Shen Tu, vice-Director of the General Bureau of Civil Aviation of the PRC, flew into Pyongyang on April 9.

(KCNA)

Remember April 19! Reunification Way to Life!

On April 19, 1960, 16 years ago, the heroic south Korean students and people overthrew the dictatorial "regime" of Syngman Rhee, the pro-American traitors.

The April Popular Uprising was an event of great significance that marked a new turning point in the development of the south Korean revolution.

President Kim Il Sung said:

"The April Popular Uprising clearly demonstrated the heroic mettle of the south Korean people and proved that if the masses pool their strength and rise in a struggle against the oppressors, they can certainly crush any enemy stronghold. With the April 19 Uprising the crisis of the colonial rule of US imperialism deepened in south Korea, and the situation turned in favour of the revolution."

The April Popular Uprising was a flareup of the resentment and anger of the south Korean people.

It was a mass anti-US, national salvation struggle of the people who rose for freedom and liberation, new government and new life.

The rigged March 15 elections were its immediate cause; corruption and police repression also contributed. Rhee's decision to remain as "president" for life had left the students no alternative but to resort to direct action.

The struggle quickly spread from Masan to other parts of south Korea, involving millions of students, youth, workers, peasants, intellectuals, the petty-bourgeoisie and people in other walks of life.

On March 15 the students rose against the fraudulent elections and continued their struggles till April 27 when Shyngman Rhee issued a statement making clear his decision to step down. Involved were over 960,000 students from 39 universities, 262 senior and junior high schools, and 2 elementary schools. The struggle costed 186 lives and left 840 injured.

But, the April uprising came as a stunning shock to the US imperialist colonial rule and went down in history as a major turning point in the revolutionary movements in south Korea.

The uprising, however, failed to produce a democratic government, nor did it lead to the reunification of the country, for lack of a revolutionary party with a clear-cut action programme.

Traitor Pak Jung Hi usurped power through a "military coup" backed by US imperialism on May 16, 1961 and established a diabolical military fascist dictatorship.

Today the south Korean people realize through their precious experience in the April 19 Popular Uprising that only by expelling US imperialism from south Korea and sweeping away the Pak Jung Hi clique, can they achieve freedom, liberation and national reunification.

Despite the 15-year-long tyranny of Pak Jung Hi, south Korean students and people are waging vigorous struggles for national salvation and against the US imperialists and its lackeys.

South Korean people vigorously rose in the sacred anti-Syngman Rhee dictatorship struggle on April 19, 1960, in Seoul.

Undaunted Struggles After April 19 Popular Uprising

Following story is a chronological account of the struggle of the south Korean students after the April 19, 1960 uprising....Ed.

On Mar. 15, 1960, youth and students and citizens of Masan waged a peaceful demonstration, denouncing the fraudulent fourth "presidential election" that Syngman Rhee organized for his long-term office, resorting to all sorts of oppression. Mobilizing armed police, Syngman Rhee suppressed the demonstrators—26 citizens were killed, 86 severely injured and 219 arrested.

The pent-up anger of the people at the US imperialists and the Syngman Rhee "regime" flared up at last.

The uprising in Masan sparked a nation-wide struggle.

On Apr. 18, tens of thousands of students and citizens including over 4,500 students of Koryo Univ. held demonstrations, holding placards reading "Down with Syngman Rhee!"

On Apr. 19, in all the main cities fierce mass struggles were waged. In Seoul, tens of thousands of students and citizens rose shouting: "Restore democratic policy!", "Down with the police state!" They destroyed many puppet government buildings. Their struggles lasted over a month and on Apr. 25 and 26 reached the zenith. On Apr. 26, around 100,000 students and citizens attacked the "Kyongmudae" (then Syngman Rhee's residence in Seoul) and the "central government building" in the teeth of the armed police. The 12-year-long corrupt Syngman Rhee regime fell. The uprising became a new turning point in the anti-US, national salvation struggle.

From the April 19 uprising to the end of September, the struggles were waged over 530 times, involving around 338,000 youth, students and other people.

A decisive victory failed to come, however. Fascist terrorism remained. Nothing new was brought about but the change of the name of the regime from Syngman Rhee to Chang Myon.

In 1961, still more fierce struggles were launched.

Slogans raised then were "National unification is the only way out," "Let us go north! Come south and meet at Panmunjom!" The people staged staunch struggles for the reunification of the country. On May 4, the "National Unification League," consisting of Seoul Univ. students, issued a statement proposing a "north-south students' conference."

The mounting moves for reunification were checked when Pak Jung Hi's military coup on May 16 was carried out under the instigation of the US imperialists.

But the struggles continued unabated.

After Pak's military junta was set up, the struggles against the "ROK-Japan talks" in 1964 were the biggest. The Pak clique manoeuvred to reach an agreement with Japan in the "ROK-Japan talks" with the backing of the US imperialists.

Thousands of Seoul Univ. and high school students rose up on Mar. 24 against the "ROK-Japan talks." Students held campus meetings and demonstrated through the streets, calling out slogans: "Discontinue the ROK-Japan talks!", "Death to the Japanese imperialists!", "Don't let the US interfere in the ROK-Japan talks!" The heroic struggles touched off students' fightings in Taegue, Pusan, Chonju on Mar. 25. These struggles continued after Mar. 25, involving 53 universities and 173 junior and senior high schools and around 10,000 citizens in 38 cities.

A climax came on Jun. 6. The mass struggle spread from Seoul to Suwon, Taejon, Chonju and other cities.

Demonstration in Seoul was conducted by over 20,000 students from 8 colleges of Seoul Univ. and from 17 universities including Koryo Univ. and 2 high schools and 10,000 citizens.

Students struggles continued into 1965 against the "ROK-Japan treaty." The puppet clique formally signed the "ROK-Japan basic treaty" in April in 1965.

Students' staged mass demonstrations, shouting slogans against the Pak "regime", Japanese militarists and the US imperialists.

The struggles from March 24, June 3 in 1964 and of August in 1965 were well known as anti-imperialist, anti-fascist, patriotic struggles designed to oppose the colonial subjugation policy of the US and Japanese militarists and to overthrow the traitors.

Among the main struggle bodies were "the ROK general association of students," "the students federation against the shameful ROK-Japan talks," "the national youth struggle committee against traitorous diplomacy."

In 1967, students' struggles mounted against the Pak puppets' unjustifiable "presidential election." Pak puppets held the May 3 "presidential election" and the "June 8 election of the national assemblymen." On June 9, the students of Yonse Univ. held a rally and appealed to the masses of people to rise up in a struggle for a democratic regime.

Over 204,000 youth, students and citizens rose up against the "May 3 presidential election," "June 8 election of national assemblymen" and the "inauguration of the puppet president." (July 1).

These struggles dealt a severe blow at the US imperialists who plotted to consolidate their colonial rule by getting Pak Jung Hi re-elected as "president." It also aroused anti-US, anti-Pak "regime" sentiments among the popular.

In 1969, students' struggles developed into mass-struggles against the "constitutional revision for a third-term election" plot to get a long-term office for Pak Jung Hi.

Calling for the overthrowing of the Pak dictatorship and democratization, students stepped up their struggles.

These stuggles also were against the comprador capitalists, who were in collusion with the puppet regime and the U.S. imperialists.

The struggles against the "third term presidential election" lasted for four months, enlisting around 157,000 students from 55 universities and 37 high schools.

Thus a severe blow was dealt to the U.S. colonial policy of bolstering the military fascist dictatorship and strengthening the war preparations.

April in 1971 saw a struggle started in Yonse Univ. against "military drill". During the "April 27 presidential election" and "May 25 national assemblymen election" struggles assumed nation-wide proportions. The slogans raised included: "Dissolve the KCIA", "Let the U.S. stop the supply of war-bombs!".

National organizations such as the "national committee of students' associations and the campus defence committee" mushroomed. In the two month period, the ranks swelled with 100,000 youth and students from over 40 universities and high schools.

The "October revitalization" in 1972—called the "second coup" prompted anti-dictatorship, anti-Pak, and democratization struggles.

On Oct. 2 in 1973, students of Seoul Univ. rose in defiance of harsh suppression and anti-dictatorship democratization struggles quickly spread to all parts of the country.

Their slogans were: "Down with the Pak regime," "For whom is the October revitalization?", "Is it for the enslavement of the people?", "No more subordination to Japan!"

A nation-wide movement came into being for a "constitutional revision."

On Apr. 3, 1974, a "Declaration for the People, the Nation and for Democracy" was issued in the name of the national democratic youth and students association.

In 1975, on Apr. 11, Kim Sang Jin, student of Seoul Univ. killed himself in protest against the tyranny of the Pak dictatorial "regime".

Right after the issue of "emergency measure No. 9" on May 12, an anti-"government" rally was held in Seoul Univ. They staged a demonstration, shouting slogans such as "Let Pak Jung Hi, the dictator, resign!"

On Nov. 18, copies of a handbill entitled "Let's hold high the banner of democracy, the nation and reunification" were distributed in all universities in Seoul, appealing for anti-Pak and anti-dictatorship struggles and for the reunification of the country.

Underground activities and court struggles are continuously staged though all anti-Pak activities were banned.

Revolutionary spirit of April 19 uprising has been inherited by the heroic south Korean students. The south Korean students' struggles for 16 years clearly prove it.

Desire for Democratic Rights and Freedom Mightier than Bayonet

The Pak Jung Hi fascist hangmen who had been frantically cracking down upon the people, repeatedly staging wholesale roundups and murderous trials, referred recently personages of various strata who made public the "declaration for democracy and national salvation" in demand of the democratisation of society and the withdrawal of the present treacherous regime and expelled thousands of progressive students and professors from campus.

The intensified fascist offensive against the people shows that the position of the puppet clique is not stable. The desire of the people for democratic rights and freedom is mightier than the bayonet.

In a bid to justify their barbarous repression, the Pak Jung Hi clique claim that those whom they take as a target of repression are "wreckers" "disturbing order" and "stirring up the popular passion" and they attempted to "subvert the government." They even try to use the struggle of the south Korean people against fascism and for democracy as a pretext for "anti-communist" propaganda, alleging that it was "stagemanaged and dictated by the north".

The great leader President Kim Il Sung had this to say:

"They are making such a fuss because if a democratic figure takes power in consequence of the victory of the south Korean people's movement for democracy, Korea might be reunified peacefully."

The south Korean people are waging the revolutionary struggle, but are not dictated by others. It is based on their consciousness and conviction that sitting idle means only death and the right to existence, democratic freedom and national reunification can be achieved only through struggle.

Where there is oppression there always comes resistance.

It is natural for the south Korean people to rise up in the struggle against the Pak Jung Hi clique's bestial rule. It is their inalienable legitimate right.

The struggle of the south Korean people against the puppets' policy of repression is an expression of their determination to shatter to pieces the oppressors' tyranny and defend the independence of man.

The attendants of the massive anti-"government" protest meeting held on the 57th anniversary of the March First Popular Uprising stated in their "declaration for democracy and national salvation" that "the people do not want submission and they cannot renounce their elementary rights nor have them deprived of". And the south Korean students who attempted a massive anti-government" uprising in November last year resolved in their appeal to "advance with an unshakable determination toward the citadel of arrogant 15 year long dictatorship at the risk of the lives for the worthy life of man and national dignity".

Unshakable is the determination of the south Korean people to overthrow the ferocious terror rule of the Pak Jung Hi clique and realise the democratisation of the social and political life.

The Pak Jung Hi clique are leaving no stone unturned, kicking up wholesale roundups and staging trials in an attempt to hold in check the struggle of the south Korean people against fascism and for democracy which is growing in strength and scope. But their rampage only adds fuel to the struggle of the people for freedom and liberation.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung has said:

"The trend of history tells us that oppression and suppression can never offer any solution.

Has fascist rule ever lasted long in any country? There is no such precedent in past or contemporary history".

It is the law of the development of history that the fascist rule will not last long.

The fascist cliques who had suppressed the people with the terror rule, brandishing bayonets, in Asia and Europe in the past went to ruin without exception and the Syngman Rhee clique who had been on the fascist rampage, dreaming of becoming the life "president," met a stern judgement of the people.

If the Pak Jung Hi clique think that they can bar the mounting patriotic democratic movement of the people by wielding bayonets, it is an anachronistic delusion.

The experience of April 19 clearly shows that those who recklessly try to block the just struggle of the people will not go unpunished.

The Pak Jung Hi military fascist clique must draw a lesson from history and clearly know that bayonets and suppression are not almighty.

The south Korean people demand the resignation of the Pak Jung Hi clique from the "power" the abolition of the "revitalised" dictatorship, an end to the fascist intelligence policy, the dissolution of the "Central Intelligence Agency", the unconditional and immediate release of all the imprisoned patriots and democratic figures and the freedom of speech, the press, assembly, association, demonstration, strike, ideology and political activities.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique must renounce the policy of suppression, release the patriots and step down from the "power" as unanimously demanded by the south Korean people.

Relentless Fights for Right to Existence and Democracy

The outh Korean people are raising higher the flames of struggle for freedom and liberation in the teeth of the unheard-of murderous suppression under the "revitalized" dictatorship.

Over 30,000 workers of 16 cotton textile mills won an initial victory through a protracted joint struggle for wage hike.

The workers wrested on March 29 from the Cotton Textile Association made up of mill owners the promise that they would raise the present wage 34 per cent on an average.

These textile workers waged a struggle to push through the strong demand for higher wages which they had raised through the Fibre Workers Trade Union embracing the workers of 16 mills on March 4.

The marine transport workers all over south Korea rose in a massive struggle for the vital rights on March 24.

They thrust at the puppet harbour control office in Pusan district through the trade union a demand for an increase of 38 per cent in their present wages.

They strongly asserted that this minimum demand of theirs must be met promptly, saying their present wages "fall far short of the cost of living."

The workers of clothing factories around the East Gate market in Seoul rose on March 26 in a massive struggle in demand of a 50.8 per cent raise in their present wages.

The struggle of workers for the right to existence and democracy is now going on vigorously in various forms and by various methods in all parts of south Korea.

Some time ago youths and students in their leaflet headlined "Let Us Hold High the Banner of Democracy and National Reunification" wrote that "surrounded by wire entanglements ring after ring, every place" of south Korea "has turned into a living hell of oppression and exploitation covered by a forest of bayonets where surveillance and suppression are rampant" and "the down-trodden masses of the people are being driven to miserable starvation and wails bemoaning hunger and misery, lamentations and groans and voices of indignation are rising high."

The Japanese daily "Asahi Shimbun" March 3, reporting the active underground struggle of youth and students in south Korea, pointed to their vigorous underground propaganda activities.

According to the paper, a demonstration is being planned at colleges and universities and its preparations pushed ahead there and an underground propaganda is under way at colleges and universities in Seoul to bring to light the fascist outrages, treacherous acts and corruption and irregularities of the Pak Jung Hi clique.

It is reported that "Hyolmaek" (veins) of Yonse University, "Saenghwal" (life) of Seoul University, "Uihyol" (blood of justice) of Chungang University and other illegal papers are standing in the van of these propaganda activities.

The Japanese paper pointed out that recent issues of these illegal student papers exposed the fact that the Gulf Oil Company offered four million dollars of political fund to Pak Jung Hi.

In addition, a number of handbills supporting the "declaration for democracy and national salvation" are reportedly circulated in campuses in secrecy.

Journalists of the prestigious south Korean daily "Tonga Ilbo" rose on March 17 in the struggle for the freedom of the press.

More than 60 journalists of the daily held a meeting in front of the newspaper office and staged a demonstration.

This struggle was waged on the first anniversary of the struggle of the journalists of this newspaper for the freedom of the press in March last year.

According to reports, the journalists of "Tonga Ilbo" who were expelled by the management last year for their struggle for the freedom of the press, have kept up their struggle in various forms, holding a meeting once every month after forming the "Tonga Struggle Committee for Defence of the Freedom of the Press."

They published at their meeting a declaration saying that they would "fight to a finish" and then staged an hour long demonstration marching up to the press house.

The demonstrators distributed among the journalists and citizens handbills informing them of their struggle up to date, ardently calling upon them to join them in the struggle.

Among other things, Li Bu Yong, former reporter of the "Tonga Ilbo," "totally denied the false confession" forced upon him by the puppet bandits and expressed "the determination to fight to the bitter end against the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique" at the puppet court on April 8.

The puppet clique staged a series of murderous trials against him on charges of "violation" of the notorious "emergency measures No. 9", the "anti-communist law" and the "national security law" and sentenced him to 8 years in prison and 8 years of "suspension of qualification" at the end of last year.

The believers are also valiantly struggling against the "revitalized" dictatorial system and for the democratisation of society.

More than 500 Christians including both Catholics and Protestants held a prayer meeting at the Christian Hall in Seoul, demanding the immediate release of all the detained democratic figures including those involved in the March 1 "declaration for democracy and national salvation" and poet Kim Ji Ha and Li Bu Yong, former reporter of "Tonga Ilbo."

At the meeting they made public the "statement for human rights of south Korea in sufferings," appealing for the liberation from oppression.

On March 15 over 2,000 believers held a large-scale meeting at a church in Myong-dong, Seoul, protesting against the Pak clique's suppression of the signers to the" March 1 declaration" and persons concerned.

Among the attendants were families of the arrested personages and over 50 foreign priests.

The meeting sponsored by the South Korean Council of Catholic Priests for Justice was a large-scale anti-"government" protest meeting held under the name of ritual function.

After the meeting was declared open, the sponsor side immediately made public a statement denouncing the fascist bandits' vicious attempt to inflict penalties upon priests, pastors and personages of various other circles.

The statement noted that many personages were arrested and put to persecution on account of the anti-"government" meeting held on March 1 and declared that they "didn't make such an attempt to overthrow the government" as alleged by the fascist bandits, "but only advocated the defence of human rights."

Anti-"government" protest meetings of religionists were held in various parts of south Korea before the south Korean personages of all walks of life held a mass prayer meeting on March 1 in Seoul and made public a "declaration for democracy and national salvation."

A meeting was held on February 16 in Chonju, North Cholla Province, to denounce and protest against the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's suppression.

A statement demanding the release of Kim Ji Ha was made public at the meeting.

South Korean student's conducted anti-"government" struggle on March 27, 1975, at Yonse University, putting up slogans "freedom" and "liberty from sufferings".

Earlier on January 23, a protest meeting denouncing the puppet clique's repression and demanding the democratisation of society was held in Wonju, south Korean Kangwon Province, with attendance of many religionists.

Major Declarations: April 19, 1960-1975

The First April 19 Declaration by Seoul Univ. on April 19, 1960

We rush out on to the street, leaving the ivory tower of truth behind. By making ourselves part of the trends of history as a strong wind, we try to bring reason, truth and the free spirit of university to this present pitiful land.

The Second April 19 Declaration by Seoul Univ. on April 19, 1961

We must continuously develop the March and April struggles. In order to positively change the historical reality of this country, there is no other alternative but to attain a national revolution against the feudal, foreign and comprador capitalist forces. The great task of reunifying the divided country and nation can be achieved by carrying through this democratic national revolution.

In order to realize it, we must close the ranks of youth and advance.

We ...; whatever may happen, must win democracy and not privileges, unification and not national division, national independence and not dependence on foreign forces. Thus, we can achieve a glorious reunification of the country. We advance for it. We will lay wreaths of victory of democracy before the graves of the heroes of March and April and all the other patriots.

Declaration of Koryo Univ. on March 24, 1964

We have risen up again, unable to remain passive spectators of the shameless ROK-Japan agreement.

Today, bloodstains of April 19 still remain, and the June 3 uprising bore no fruit. We regret the reality that we in the ivory tower have to come out to stage bloody struggles. Vicious plunder by the Japanese militarists has hurled this country into ruin. The ghosts of Japanese militarists now haunt our country. The unscrupulous Japanese monopoly capitalists and imperialists have forced economic colonialism on this country. Our blue seas and beautiful land that have remained unchanged throughout the 5,000 year-history of our country are about to be surrendered to the Japanese imperialists. We are most proud of our precious fatherland that was liberated from the shackles of the Japanese imperialists.

We solemnly declare that we will join the ranks resolved to fight till the ghosts of the Japanese militarists are exorcised.

The Course for the Students' Movement of April 19, 1970

We recognise the basic problems of the present situation as follows:

(1) Rebuilt Japan is trying to solve the contradictions of a free economy that developed after the beginning of 1960 by expanding the overseas-oriented military spendings. Through the settlement of the "ROK-Japan talks," Japan intends to make inroads on a full-scale into south Korea under the Pak regime whose policy is to make the national economy depend on foreign countries.

(2) An erroneous development philosophy—construction should come first and distribution next—aggravates the social contradictions of our country.

(3)Fascist rule is being strengthened while parliamentary democracy being undermined.

In this new situation in 1970, our struggle which succeeds to the April revolution, should no longer be campus-centred.

Our movement must develop into a mass movement, a sustained movement and into a movement for the nation, for improved people's livelihood and civil rights.

First: We must keep a sharp watch on the moves of Japan to revive her old desire to create a "Great East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere." We must also closely watch the pro-Japanese flunkyist tendency of the Pak regime trying to solve all the problem such as economic bankruptcy and political instability by depending on Japan.

Second: We must actively support the struggle of the masses—direct victims of the erroneous modernization policy—for better living conditions.

Third: We must strengthen anti-fascist struggles for democracy.

These struggles of ours are anti-dictatorship, anti-comprador capitalist and anti-foreign struggles.

Long live the April revolution!

Declaration for the People, the Nation and Democracy on April 3, 1973

Our uprising today speaks for students, the people and the naion.

It is the movement for the people, the nation and democracy, to bring true freedom and equality to this land. We declare as follows.

1. Change the economic policy for the happiness of the degenerated privileged classes and immediately punish the masterminds of irregularities, corruption and abuse of privileges.

1. Abolish every evil labour law and secure the freedom of the labor movement.

1. Promptly release the detained patriotic personages under the state emergency declaration and the January 8 measure.

1. Dissolve the KCIA, ringleader of all tyranny.

1. Liquidate the anti-national dependent economy and establish a self-reliant economic system.

Let's Hold Aloft Banner of Democracy Nation and Reunification on Nov. 18, 1975.

All the students of the nation,

We now stand at a critical crossroad of national history to choose between life and death, between freedom and slavery, between independence and subjugation, between peace and war, and between reunification and division....

Look, we are again rising like undying birds, braving oppression.

Look, we are glad to uphold the proud banner of democracy, nation and reunification, passed from our elders.....

All the exploited and oppressed masses, all the sorrowful and poor people, come! Join us.

Join us in advancing, shoulder to shoulder, determined to not retreat, toward the citadel of 15-year dictatorship, by forming a great flame.

Let's go! Let's fight! Let's win!

Let's hold aloft the banner of democracy, nation and reunification.

Growing Solidarity with Korean People's Struggle for Reunification

Recently, various campaigns for solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for national reunification are vigorously unfolded on a worldwide scale.

In particular, support-Korea's reunification bodies are being inaugurated in many countries one after another and statements are issued by those organizations in support of the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea and in denunciation of the U.S. imperialists' war provocations against the DPRK.

Hanoi Rally Held

A resolution supporting the just struggle of the Korean people was adopted at the meeting held in Hanoi on March 30 under the sponsorship of the Vietnam Committee in Support of the Korean People's Struggle for the Reunification of the Country to welcome the inauguration of this committee and support the just struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, according to a report from Hanoi.

Follows the text of the resolution adopted at the meeting:

1. We strongly support the just struggle of the Korean people against the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

2. We roundly expose and denounce the U.S. imperialists who scheme to keep south Korea as a permanent colony and military base of the United States and perpetuate the split of Korea through the creation of "two Koreas" by instigating the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, incessantly commit provocative acts against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, illegally bringing into south Korea without letup quantities of nuclear weapons and "F-111" fighter-bombers and threaten peace and security in this region, resort to barbaric repression and terrorism against the struggle of the south Korean people of all strata demanding the democratisation of society and the country's reunification.

3. We strongly hold that the U.S. forces must get out of south Korea without delay, taking along all their lethal weapons, promptly discontinue all their provocative acts against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, disband at once the so-called "United Nations Command" in south Korea and that the reunification of Korea be solved by the Korean people themselves without the interference of any outside force.

4. We strongly demand that the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique immediately discontinue their barbaric repression and fascist terrorism against the struggle of the south Korean people for the democratisation of society and the reunification of the country, immediately release the south Korean patriots and people behind bars and repeal without delay their fascist "constitution" and "laws."

Mali Com. Issues Statement

The Mali Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea issued a statement on March 30 denouncing the U.S. imperialists' manoeuvres to provoke a new war in Korea and supporting the Korean people's just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, according to a report from Bamako.

The statement said:

We resolutely denounce the new war provocation manoeuvres of the United States and the Pak Jung Hi clique of south Korea and strongly demand that the United States disband the "UN Command," withdraw its troops from south Korea without delay and accept the DPRK proposal on concluding a peace agreement.

We also appeal to the whole world to take practical measures for supporting and expressing militant solidarity with the Korean people fighting against the new war provocation manoeuvres and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and further strengthen support to the Korean people in their just struggle.

Fin. Com. Inaugurated

A grand inaugural meeting of the Finnish Committee of Solidarity for Korean Reunification was held on April 8 in the building of the Parliament in Helsinki, according to a report.

Present at the meeting were sponsors of the Finnish Committee of Solidarity for Korean Reunification—representatives of the Finnish Communist Party, the Finnish People's Democratic Federation, the Social-Democratic Party of Finland, the Central Party of Finland, the Finnish Socialist Labour Party, the Finnish Peace Committee, the General Federation of Trade Unions of Finland and other political parties and public organizations, parliamentarians and leading members of the Finland-Korea Association.

A declaration was adopted with the approval of all the attendants at the inaugural meeting.

The declaration said:

It will conduct activities so that in the United Nation the Finnish delegation may support the following proposals for Korean reunification:

1) Withdrawal of all foreign troops from south Korea.

2) Replacement of the Korean Armistice Agreement by a peace agreement.

3) Support for the right of the Korean people to national self-determination.

4) Support for the entry of a reunified Korea into the United Nations.

Exiled Chile Socialist Party

The Secretariat of the Socialist Party of Chile in Algeria in its recent statement denounced the U.S. imperialists' war machinations and expressed solidarity with the Korean people in their just cause, according to a report from Algiers.

The statement said:

The Socialist Party of Chile extends full support to the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people who are waging a vigorous struggle to force the foreign troops to withdraw from south Korea and making greatest efforts to achieve reunification on the principles of national sovereignty and democracy under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius in military strategy.

Jap. Local Assemblies

Japanese local self-government bodies adopt resolutions and written opinions one after another in support for the just struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The Chairman of the Saitama Prefectural Assembly March 25 sent to the Japanese Prime Minister and the Foreign Ministry written opinions on the acceleration of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The Chofu City Assembly and Machida City Assembly in Tokyo recently adopted resolutions on accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, demanding the Japanese Government make positive efforts for the early realization of Korea's independent and peaceful reunification.

The Takazo City, Miyagi Prefecture, Assembly March 24 unanimously adopted a resolution on accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and promoting the normalization of the state relations between Japan and Korea.

The assemblies in Ibaraki Prefecture also adopted resolutions opposing the fixation of "two Koreas" and urging the Japanese Government to radically change its policy toward Korea.

At the same time, the Nakano Ward, Tokyo, Assembly March 29 adopted a "written opinion on the acceleration of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, the restoration of the freedom of Kim Dae Jung and the release of innocent south Koreans" in Japan.

The written opinion was sent to the Japanese Prime Minister and Foreign Minister.

The Moriguchi City Assembly, Osaka Prefecture, on March 27 adopted "resolutions calling for the acceleration of the independent peaceful reunification of Korea" and sent them to the Japanese Prime Minister. (KCNA)

OSPAAAL Flays US War Plot

The Executive Secretariat of the Tri-Continental People's Solidarity Organisation issued a statement in Havana on March 12 denouncing the U.S. imperialists for further reinforcing the U.S. imperialist aggression forces occupying south Korea and speeding up the preparations for a war of aggression against our country, according to a report from Havana.

The statement said:

The Organisation of Solidarity of Peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America condemns the manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists to provoke a new war against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The U.S. imperialists, while further stepping up the war preparation against the Korean people, are reinforcing their military forces and incessantly shipping into south Korea new type weapons and operational equipment.

The military manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists constitute an obstacle to Korea's peace and peaceful reunification and provocative acts posing a fresh menace to the peace in Asia.

The OSPAAAL demands the U.S. imperialist aggressors discontinue the dangerous moves, disband the "UN Command" in accordance with the UN resolution and take out of south Korea armed forces of aggression including military equipment and weapons of mass destruction.

The OSPAAAL is firmly convinced that the Korean people will surely emerge victorious in their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. (KCNA)

Tokyoites staged a demonstration to aid the reunification of Korea, on the occasion of the month of the international joint struggle against the U.S. imperialists from June 25 to July 27 last year.

Kissinger Pledges Aid to Seoul

U.S. Secretary of State Kissinger, the notorious trouble-maker, had on April 9 a "talk" with the south Korean puppet "foreign minister" Pak Tong Jin who went to Washington and babbled that the United States would continue to assist the south Korean puppet clique and this assistance "accords with the interests of the United States", according to a foreign report.

The balderdash of Kissinger, the rascal, fully disclosed the heinous intention of the U.S. imperialists to occupy south Korea indefinitely and actively arm the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to drive them further onto the road of war gamble against the northern half of the DPRK. When he babbled that the United States' assistance to the south Korean puppet clique "accords with the U.S. interests", Kissinger revealed that it is the consistent aggressive ambition of the U.S. imperialists to maintain the south Korean puppet regime by hook or by crook and use it as a tool for justifying the U.S. imperialist aggression troops' occupation of south Korea and igniting a new war in Korea to swallow up the northern half.

U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Habib recently blared at the foreign aid sub-committee of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee that the presence of the U.S. troops in south Korea is necessary as a "deterrent force" and for the "maintenance of military balance".

Today the U.S. imperialists are continuously bringing into south Korea more armed forces of aggression and staging almost every day military exercises simulating a new war in Korea, in disregard of the unanimous demand of the world people for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist troops from south Korea.

On the other hand, the U.S. imperialists are increasing their military assistance to the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and zealously instigating them to the fascist suppression of the people and adventurous war provocatoin, thus laying a grave obstacle to the reunification of Korea and extremely aggravating the situation of our country.

That the Korean people still remain divided and are undergoing the great sufferings of national split and not a durable peace, but a tense situation is prevailing in Korea in which another war may break out any moment is attributable entirely to the U.S. imperialist aggressors' continued occupation of south Korea and their frantic policy of aggression and war.

US Congressmen Demand Aid to Seoul Be Reexamined

U.S. Representative Fraser flayed the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's suppression of people at a U.S. Senate foreign relations subcommittee hearing on April 9, according to a report from Washington.

He said:

Summary military "trial," death and long-term imprisonment against opponents are common in south Korea. As long as all liberties are violated in south Korea, it is necessary to examine whether the present relationship between the United States and south Korea serves our (U.S.) interests or not.

U.S. Senator McGovern also said at a Senate foreign relations subcommittee:

The U.S. Government's support to the south Korean dictatorial "regime" causes an ever increasing anxiety among the Americans.

The facts show that the U.S. ruling circles are in a quarrel over the "aid" of the U.S. Government to the south Korean puppet clique.

Nike System to Be Transferred to S. Korea

The U.S. Defence Department announced that the "Nike Hercules missile system kept by the U.S. troops in south Korea will be transferred to the south Korean army next year or later", according to a foreign report from Washington on April 9.

When this transfer plan stepped up by the U.S. imperialists to reinforce the equipment of the south Korean puppet army is carried into effect, some 1,000 U.S. troops in charge of the missile system will reportedly be attached to another unit of the U.S. troops in south Korea.

Besides this transfer plan, the U.S. imperialists plan to supply various kinds of equipment worth 6,500 million dollars for the "modernisation" of the south Korean puppet army. According to the foreign news dispatch reporting part of the plan, they scheme to additionally supply the south Korean puppet clique with latest type anti-tank weapons, the south Korean puppet air force with more efficient modern planes and the south Korean "navy" with new type high-speed craft equipped with anti-submarine weapons.

Facts graphically show how recklessly the U.S. imperialists try to unleash another war of aggression in Korea, while scheming to perpetuate their military occupation of south Korea.

Unless the U.S. imperialist aggression forces are withdrawn from south Korea, a durable peace cannot be achieved in Korea and Asia and the danger of war will increase.

House Hearing on "KCIA Activities in US"

Printed here is the testimony made on March 18 by Gregory Henderson, Samuel B. Knight Professor at Case Western Reserve University in Cleveland, Ohio, before the hearing on "the activities of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency in the United States" held by the subcommittee on international organization of the Committee on International Relations of the U.S. House of Representatives:

By Gregory Henderson (I)

Mr. Chairman, first let me express my appreciation for the courage and discretion shown by this Committee in holding this hearing in the face of the many pressures brought to bear by the agencies and influences of the present Korean Republic.

First, as one who saw its birth and the context in which it came into being when I was Cultural Attache and Political Officer of the United States Embassy in Seoul, 1958-63, let me comment on the general nature of the organization which this Committee now studies.

The Korean Central Intelligence Agency in the form we now know it was born with the violent coup which overthrew the democratic government of Premier Chang Myon and brought to Korean power a former Lieutenant of Japan's repressive army, Park Chung Hee.

President Park was particularly well acquainted with the baser vocabulary of repression. As a Japanese Officer whom Japanese sources allege to have been a 'Special Action' (political assassination and repression) officer of the Japanese forces in Manchuria in World War II, he knew first-hand the instruments by which Japan repressed colonial Korea: the thought control police, the Kempeitai or ruthless military police, censorship, ubiquitous agents, secret subsidization of front organizations, torture, kidnapping, debauching and defamation of character. Several of his key younger associates, including his nephew, the recent Prime Minister, Kim Chong-pil, had been intelligence analysts and operatives specializing in the affairs of North Korea and as intimately acquainted as it is possible to be in South Korea with its methods of absolutism and control.

Park Chung Hee, Kim Chong-pil and the other key planners of the coup including notably Col. Suk Chong-sun, an intelligence expert now or recently resident in Lexington, Massachusetts, founded their planning for the government they would violently midwife in 1961 on a vast, complex apparatus whose essential function was control and direction of nearly every kind. Starting with intelligence—including liaison with the U.S. CIA and surveillance of foreigners—such controls soon included a key role in virtually all governmental planning, North Korean affairs, international affairs, labor and its unions, the collection and shakedown of needed funds, many economic and tourist functions, military, academic and other infiltration, control over overseas Koreans and, above all, surveillance and direction of all Korean political activities. The Korean CIA (KCIA) planned, formed and selected the initial staff for the government political party, the so-called Democratic Republican Party, an organization which, like Voltaire's description of the Holy Roman Empire, is neither Democratic, Republican nor true Party.

This control apparatus quickly mushroomed overnight, taking over a small organization which had existed for some months before the coup and which was called the Central Intelligence Agency. Its Director, Lee Hu-rak, was arrested for a brief time after the coup; he much later, beginning in 1970, directed the far larger new body, masterminding the resumption of contact with North Korea from 1971-73 and, in that period, much else within the Park regime. If the name Central Intelligence Agency was a specious attempt at pseudo respectability as ostensibly imitating the United States, it was also a highly misleading title. Though it maintained the chief liaison with the U.S. CIA, it neither resembled nor derived from it. Its functions are far closer to those of the Gestapo or those parts of the Kuomintang controlled thirty years ago by Chen Li-fu but they functionally surpass even these. The U.S. CIA did not inspire its Korean namesake nor was it, in the beginning, to my knowledge, even sympathetic with it. I cannot confirm rumors that we midwifed the KCIA. My conversations with CIA operatives in 1961 gave me the impression that, like the rest of the Embassy, they supported the anterior democratic regime and regarded its violent successor with suspicion and antipathy. The ROK CIA is the lusty bastard of Japanese colonial parents and its spiritual progenitor is, perhaps, more than anyone, Lt. Gen. Akashi Motojiro in whom these two streams first met, an early Japanese commander of the Korean gendarmerie in 1907 who had with zealous care studied imperial Russia's control mechanisms in 19th century Poland. The South Korean CIA's intelligence activities are vast but the Intelligence in its title has never been its core. It is, rather, a state within a state, a vast, shadowy world of an estimated 100,000-300,000 bureaucrats, intellectuals, agents and thugs often the real substance of South Korean rule for which—except in most economic areas—the Korean Government Ministries and Parties are frequently a slightly more respectable facade.

It is with this perspective firmly in mind that one moves abroad and to the United States and appraises the activities of the South Korean CIA. For here too it is, in some respects, the real representative of the Seoul government for which ambassadors and consuls-general and career foreign service officers may be deemed the semi-respectable facade. I understand from high Korean government sources that there are at least 18 KCIA agents in the United States with diplomatic or consular titles operating out of the Washington Embassy or South Korea's several consulates in the U.S. There are, of course, numerous other undercover agents, sleepers and professional informers and contacts within the branch offices of Korean business corporations and among Korean immigrants in the United States. Since the martial law, so-called Yushin constitution of 1972, President Park and his CIA are believed to have turned the regular diplomatic and civil service officers of South Korea increasingly into a sort of auxiliary force for the Korean CIA, forcing them in some instances, according to inside sources, to perform dirty tricks for the real CIA powers.

As Koreans, increasingly alienated from the present ruthless Seoul government, have eagerly become one of the most rapidly growing of all ethnic groups in the recent U.S., the CIA has resumed among them within this country its accustomed role of inner directive control and power, the larger the community—like that around Los Angeles where some 80,000 Koreans live—the greater the force and instruments of CIA control. There is every indication that it has been active in forming, controlling and manipulating the election for a number of key Korean Residence Associations as testified to you last June, as well as commerce, trading and other community groups. The directive and controlling role to which it has for fourteen years been accustomed in Korea is now gradually being transferred to the Korean minority here. The more it is transferred, the more academic and other freedoms become abridged here among the growing numbers who come in touch with its world.

Before going further, two qualifications must be made. The first is that the Korean CIA has many functions incorporated into eight bureaux. Most, if not all, of these bureaux are believed to have some functions in the United States, some comparatively legitimate, many not. One must avoid the obvious temptation to condemn indiscriminately, while keeping awareness of the agency's effect as a whole. This testimony can only try to the best of my—of almost anyone's—limited ability to differentiate among the various functions the CIA performs.

The second reservation relates, of course, to the sources and reliability of information on a secret, covert agency like the KCIA. Congress has little need to be told of the difficulty in obtaining provable information even on our own relatively more innocent or at least externally-oriented CIA let alone on one operating in a foreign base under a jealous and secretive foreign leadership in a society even more closed. With extremely rare exceptions, KCIA agents don't identify themselves. Named agents are few. One cannot prove every link in the chain leading back from the deeds. Nor is even this agency wholly evil: it has, perhaps, more than its quota of bright, conscientious, even constructive bureaucrats. One can only employ the best evidence possible, tested by time and source, to get as close to truth as one can. Yet the inroads being made by this agency on our own society as the Korean population of the United States rapidly escalates to 200,000 are becoming too serious to allow murkiness to gain the upper hand over our freedoms. We are not using evidence of this quality to condemn individuals to prison or death but to devise policies to protect ourselves from the operations of an institution which, at home, palpably misdirects a whole nation; here comes to threaten thousands by its presence.

These reservations made, let us see as exactly as we can what the CIA does in this country and what the various functions it performs result in for ourselves and those we have admitted to live here as Americans or permanent residents.

Of the CIA's eight bureaux, the first recruits personnel and collects and processes information from newspapers and magazines abroad, a perfectly normal function.

The second bureau in its internal propaganda role of overseeing the press is presumably the bureau reported to be responsible directly or indirectly for the subsidies given by the Korean government to pro-government Korean language, or, in one or two instances like the Washington Observer, English language newspapers published in such places as Los Angeles, Philadelphia, Washington, etc. or distributed—along with the English language Korea Herald—from Korea through Washington and New York; and to two or so English language journals of academic tinge. It is similarly reported to be behind the operations and financing of the pro-Park Korean language broadcasting in the U.S. All these media try to give the competitive edge to the government in the struggle with the also numerous opposition Korean press whose support, of course, must be purely private and which reportedly operates under CIA threat. The activities of the second bureau then result not only in the propagation of distorted propaganda within the United States but also in unfair competition and violations of the "fairness doctrine" of the Federal Communication Commission. Specific examples of the above activities as testified to before this Committee by Prof. Jai Hyon Lee, former director of the Korean Embassy's Korean Information Office, is the "Hankook Shinmoon" of Washington, the Washington Korean Language Broadcasting, the Washington Korean Broadcasting and Washington Korean Television. Prof. Lee, as a former high-ranking official of the Korean government and embassy here is, of course, a witness carrying enormous weight. Let me only say that I have known Prof. Lee for years prior to the violent start of the Park Government, that he was then the senior Korean advisor to USIS where I was serving as cultural attache and that he had the highest possible reputation in USIS in Seoul and throughout the American Embassy as a man of great sagacity and experience whose friendship for this country and its ideals has always been unswerving.

The third ROK CIA bureau is charged with counter-intelligence and the rounding up of Korean spies. This was presumably one of the bureaux involved in the so-called "Berlin incident" of 1967-68 in which its agents entered a number of foreign countries and forcibly or by wile took Korean citizens from them without the knowledge or consent of the countries in which they were legally residing. These Koreans were suspected of having contact with North Korean authorities in East Berlin relative to the fate of their family members in North Korea. The trial to which they were subsequently subjected in Seoul contained remarkably little evidence which would stand up in any Western court but several were sentenced to death and killed. Almost all—seventeen in all—were from the Federal Republic of Germany which cancelled its aid programs for some time as a result. But one was from England and one, I believe, from the United States. It was widely known that the CIA agent responsible for this dastardly operation defiant of all international law, subsequently served as station chief for the CIA in Korea's embassy in Washington. Another respectable and highly anti-Communist Korean professor, Prof. Choi Chong-kil, was, according to all reports, tortured to death in CIA headquarters not long after returning from a year's study at the Harvard Law School, on entirely unproved and unlikely suspicion of being a spy. To this day, Koreans in this country are intimidated from expressing their opinions because they fear that at any time they might be kidnapped by Korean CIA agents here, falsely defamed as spies and subsequently killed by their governments or simply grabbed and tortured to death if and when they visit their homeland as a result of the activities of the third and sixth bureaux.

South Koreans have been, since 1950, among the most convinced anti-Communists in the world and genuine spies are a rarity. It is evident to most observers that North Korean spies are more greatly needed by the Park regime to justify its draconian measures. The third bureau has hence appeared to many to manufacture more spies than it apprehends. The current trend toward arresting in the anti-Communist name conservative and respectable patriots with far better anti-Communist records than President Park is more likely to weaken the anti-Communism of Koreans either in South Korea or, to some extent, here than almost any other means. Stirrings of a trend toward the left inspired far more by antagonism toward Park than by sympathy toward North Korea are already beginning to be felt within the Korean community in this country and can be expected to grow unless current ROK CIA activities can be curbed. (To be continued)

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